breach with the Communists in 1927. Later she returned and took up her residence in the French Concession at Shanghai, though remaining in opposition to the Nanking regime. She was one of the few Chinese who could criticize the Chinese Government with impunity, as her former relationship to Sun Yat-sen made it impossible for her to be disciplined, however outspoken her attacks on her brother-in-law and other Nanking leaders.

The Soong daughters had two brothers, Sung Tsu-wen (T. V. Soong) and Sung Tzu-liang (T. L. Soong). The former, a graduate of Harvard, was Minister of Finance of the Canton, and subsequently of the Nanking, Government. He gave up this position, on account of differences of opinion with General Chiang Kai-shek on the financing of military operations, in 1933, and was then appointed Governor of the Central Bank, Chairman of the Bank of China, and an Executive Member of the National Economic Council. Dr. H. H. Kung, his brother-in-law, succeeded him as Minister of Finance. The younger brother, T. L. Soong, was also given various important financial appointments, including those of Manager of the China Development Finance Corporation, and Commissioner of Finance of Kwangtung. Thus the executive, military and financial authority in China

centred in members by descent or by marriage of the Soong family. Madame Kung is reputed to be the ablest of the three sisters, especially in financial matters, and rumour has connected her with many extensive market operations. The Soong clique is undoubtedly the wealthiest and most powerful